(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2634.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1797.

VIENNA, *April* 19.

THE Court Gazette announces the active preparations of defence in the capital, and the blessings of the colours of the Vienna volunteer corps of 15,000 men, at which their majesties assisted, and which were decorated by the empress with ribbons, embroidered with her own hands.

The same paper says, that on the 10th instant, the archdukes set out for Prague, whither they were followed on the 15th by the archduchess Amelia, and the French princes.—The prince royal and the infant archduchess, took their departure for Ofen on the 17th.

Vienna has now lost a great part of its inhabitants, partly by the foreigners and strangers from France, Poland, Italy, and the Rhine, who to the amount of 13,900 men, were obliged to quit this city in three days—partly by the natives who left the place of their own accord; but mostly by the volunteers, who depart in great numbers, to defend their country.

An army of reserve of 120,000 men, defends the capital from the pass of Schotwain, as far as the Danube—and the archduke Charles, part of whose army is still at Metzhofen, in Styria, and extends to Lienz, now act on the defensive.

The proposals of peace, with which the Neapolitan minister, marquis de Gallo, set out from hence to the head quarters of general Buonaparte, are said to be of such a nature as will probably induce the enemy to accept of them. The marquis set out at the express desire of general Buonaparte. He arrived on the 14th at Leoben, where he found that general, and general Clarke. On the 15th, Buonaparte gave him a grand dinner, to which many French generals were invited. In the evening the marquis sent a courier to Vienna, who is arrived. The archduke Charles was to have left this city on the 16th, but since the arrival of the courier from the marquis de Gallo, his departure is put off.

April 26.

Our court received the intelligence of the preliminaries of peace having been signed on the 19th, though it was not known till the 23d. The plenipotentiaries on both sides have exerted themselves to the utmost to adjust all disputes, and to conclude a peace so earnestly wished for by both parties.

The day before yesterday the counts Saray and Kuffstein, the former of whom is the president of administration in Lower Austria, and the latter the governor of Vienna, declared verbally to the people, in the theatre, that the preliminaries of peace were signed. His Imperial majesty soon after appeared in the box, and was received with the loudest acclamations and testimonies of joy.

It is said that the plenipotentiaries agreed on one point not to be departed from—namely, that no third power should influence the negotiation.

The stocks at Vienna rose immediately 10 per cent. the public chest was ordered to return, and the emperor's departure was no longer talked of.

The Court Gazette of the 21st announces the recapture of Trieste by the Austrian colonel Casimir.

Before the armistice was made known in the Tyrolese, general Laudohn entered Verona and released 2000 Austrian prisoners.

The French are said again to have evacuated Gratz.

FRANCFORT, *April* 22.

This morning we heard a brisk cannonade in our neighbourhood, and we beheld from the ramparts of this city a furious action between the French, who advanced through Konigstein and Kronenberg, and the Austrians. The latter were obliged to quit the field, and the former entered this city.

Great was the confusion, but the arrival of a courier from Buonaparte, with glad tidings, restored tranquillity.

MANHEIM, *April* 28.

Yesterday arrived here a courier from the Imperial minister count Lehrbach, with the preliminaries of peace between the emperor and France. These, it is said, are as follow:

1. The emperor, on the part of himself, and his successors, cedes the Netherlands, on the other side of the Meuse, to France—but retains the duchy of Luxemburg, and the province of Limburg. The part of the bishopric of Liege beyond the Meuse is likewise ceded; but the prince bishop is to receive in return, Stallo and Malmedy.

2. The electon of the Netherlands shall be compensated to his Imperial majesty by the restoration of Lombardy, as also by four Venetian provinces and a part of the Papal territory.—The letter, however, from Lugano, dated the 23d April, states, on the contrary, that a courier had arrived there that day, with intelligence that one of the articles of the preliminary treaty is, that Lombardy should be free and independent—which has likewise been communicated by general Buonaparte to the municipality of Lombardy.)

3. The Status quo Ante Bellum shall be restored in all the spiritual and temporal possessions in Germany.

4. The emperor and the French republic guarantee their mutual possessions, and the integrity of the constitution of the empire, according to the treaty of Westphalia, the guarantee of which the republic takes upon herself.

5. The navigation of the Rhine from Straburg to the sea, as also that of the Scheldt, remains to both nations free of toll, and shall only be subject to such duties as may be necessary for the maintenance of the works on the river.

6. The Batavian republic is included in this, as also in all future negotiations.

The elector palatine of Bavaria receives all his possessions on the other side of the Rhine, and his officers have already gone to take possession of their employments.

PARIS, *May* 7.

The Directory mention their receiving and approving of the preliminary articles of peace with Austria, and that they are—cession of Belgium and all territory recognized in the limits of France by late laws—and acknowledgment of the Lombardin republic.

Conjectures have added to these—the acknowledgment of the republic of Batavia—A congress at Bern, for the settlement of the definitive articles, to which allies are to be invited. The "Tableau de France," speaks warmly for including England in the peace, upon some terms.

Buonaparte is nominated to assist at the congress of Berne. It is said, he is to be directed to stipulate for the liberation of La Fayette, and his co-prisoners.

May 10.

The Executive Directory will receive in its public sitting general Massena, who has not brought the definitive treaty of peace, as some of the Journalists assert, but the ratification by the emperor of the preliminary articles. [*The Official Journal.*]

Before signing of the preliminaries of peace, the emperor sent to Buonaparte three nobles of his court, as hostages. The French general received them with distinction, invited them to dinner, and said to them after it, gentlemen, you are free—go tell your master, that if his Imperial word has need of a pledge, you cannot serve me, and ought not to serve him.

LONDON, *May* 9.

MUTINY IN THE FLEET.

Portsmouth, May 7.

It is with the most serious concern that I inform you, the grand fleet is in a state of discontent, in a more alarming degree than before his majesty's pardon was communicated to them. They broke out this day at two o'clock, refused going to sea, and have ropes at the yard-arms for hanging such as displeased them. The delegates proceeded in procession from each ship, in about twenty-two boats, and went on board each ship. Captain Nicholas, two lieutenants, the marine officers and surgeon, were formally discharged from the Marlborough, after an hour's notice; they landed at the point this afternoon. On going on board the London, the officers resisted with musquetry and pistols, and several are killed and wounded; the wounded are just now landing at the hospital at Haslar. It is reported that admiral Colpoys and the officers of the London, are threatned to be hung at sun set. We trust it is not true.

Extract of another letter.

This day the mutiny at Spithead and St. Helen's has burst out with redoubled violence; and what will render the terrible consequences inevitable, seven seamen were this day hastily put to death in the London by the officers. The utmost terror pervades the streets of this town, and the wealthy seem disposed to seek an immediate shelter in the interior. Though no person whatever is admitted on board any of the ships, yet we have reason to know, that the present alarming discontents, which threaten the pillars of the empire, originated from what passed a few days since in the H———, wherein they considered the faith pledged to them was not meant to be performed; and this inference they probably drew from the circumstance, that when a mutiny lately happened on board the Culloden at Spithead, and though an amnesty was solemnly promised on returning to their duty, yet five of the ringleaders were afterwards executed.

Extract of another letter.

Portsmouth, Sunday evening, half past 6 o'clock.

This morning a cutter arrived from Sir John B. Warren. It is stated, that the French fleet had worked out into the outer Road of Brest, consisting of 17 sail of the line and a number of transports, which appeared ready for sailing at a moment's notice; in consequence, a message by the Telegraphe was conveyed to the admiralty, and an answer returned: On a cutter going to St. Helen's with the admiralty orders, the sailors, instead of obeying, immediately manned the yards, and cheered as heretofore; soon after plying from ship to ship—every mind on shore is agitated with the most poignant alarm and suspence, as no *direct* communication is permitted; but this particular has transpired, when the boats attempted to go on board admiral Colpoy's ship, he and his officers resolved to oppose their coming on board with force, and in the encountre seven of the boat's crews were killed and nine wounded.

Extract of another letter.

After post, and before the mail coach set out, we have learned the following particulars:

The delegates from the different ships at St. Helen's came along side the London, admiral Colpoys, about three o'clock in the afternoon of this day, and solicited admittance; the marines were ordered to fire on them, but declined, and grounded their arms; on this the officers closed the hatchways, and on the men forcing their way up, the captain fired a pistol, which mortally wounded a lad through the gratings; in the conflict three seamen and one marine were also mortally wounded. On the other side, lieutenant Sims, of the marines, received balls through both arms, and a midshipman was also dangerously wounded.

The mutineers now took complete possession of the ship, and would have hoisted lieutenant Bouvier up to the main-yard, but from the solemn declaration that he acted by the admiral's order, on which he was respited for the present; but he is, with all the other officers on board, at present in close confinement, and God knows what this night may be their fate.

This is the most shocking business that ever happened.

May 11.

EXPRESS FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Morning Post-Office, 4 in the morning.

We stop the press to communicate the following important facts, extracted from a letter from Portsmouth, just now received, and dated Wednesday night, 7 o'clock—

Every thing remained all day yesterday in a state of gloomy suspence.

The sailors were deliberating on the act of parliament—but nothing final was known. Every thing was expected to terminate happily.

Admiral Colpoys is still on board. He last night sent off an express with letters to his friends in town.

Lord Howe last night slept at Lippock, on his way to Portsmouth.

Several of the officers, who had been put on shore by the crews, have returned on board.

DUBLIN, *May* 6.

The duke of Leinster has signed a requisition to the sheriff of the county of Kildare, requesting him to call a meeting for the purpose of petitioning his majesty to dismiss his present ministers; in consequence his grace has been dismissed from his place in the hanaper-office, and has resigned his command of the Kildare militia.

Lord O'Neil and Mr. Connelly are said to have withdrawn their support from administration.

Lord Ormond, it is also said, is one of those great land proprietors to whom the system and measures of the present administration are highly objectionable.

The metropolis on Sunday evening last exhibited a very alarming appearance. The whole garrison was called out, and the several yeomen corps beat to arms. No other reason appeared for this array than a multitude of persons assembled to attend a funeral—who quietly dispersed when the coffin was deposited in St. James's church-yard. The crowd was certainly prodigious—not less than between ten and twelve thousand persons composing it.

CORK, *May* 6.

It is reported, but we hardly believe it, that the troops in Dublin have in contemplation to present an humble petition to government for an increase of pay.

May 10.

Our readers will perceive by the complexion of this day's paper, that we could not afford much room for domestic intelligence. However anxious to promote our country's welfare, we must indulge the pleasure of rejoicing at the glorious events on the continent, and felicitate the human race on the emancipation of so many millions of our fellow men, after so many years tempests, and bloody conflicts, with the enemies of their liberties and independence.

We must congratulate the friends to humanity on the peace made by the contending powers on the continent of Europe—it is time that human blood should cease to flow in torrents to gratify the ambition of tyrants, and quench the thirst of their tiger ministers—Yet we have the consolation to think all this blood

has not been ſpilled in vain—Future generations for many ages (may it be for ever) will gather the ſweet flowers of liberty and all her bleſſings.

The French republic repreſents a brilliant planet, with many leſſer republics circulating round her, her ſatellites and friends!

The great Machiavel of England knows that its deſpotiſm gains ground, ignorance ſhould ſpread; it is therefore well conceived to cruſh the preſs and retard its free circulation.—Twenty years more of ſuch an adminiſtration, and Engliſhmen would be in the predicament of the *modern Greeks or Romans!!*

It does great honour to the feelings of the victorious Buonaparte to communicate firſt the pleaſing tidings of peace to the armies of the Rhine. The great object with the philoſopher is to ſpare the effuſion of human blood and preſerve not exterminate the human ſpecies; would to God, tyrants and their counſellors were impreſſed with the like ſentiments!

NEW-LONDON, *June* 28.

LILLIPUTIAN.

A male child, ſix years old, weighing but twelve pounds when dreſſed, has been exhibited at Bowen's Muſeum, Boſton. He has an acute mind, perfect ſymmetry of form, and is very active. His parents are poor.

BOSTON, *June* 24.

Republic of Venice in diſtreſs.

Paris, May 4.

General Buonaparte to the moſt ſerene doge of the republic of Venice.

Head quarters at Jundenberg, April 8.

"Throughout the Terra Firma, the ſubjects of the moſt Serene Republic are in arms: the general cry is death to the French!

"The number of ſoldiers of the army of Italy who have already become their victims, amount to ſeveral hundred.—You affect, in vain, to diſavow the aſſemblage of troops, which you prepared yourſelves. Do you think, that after carrying your arms into the heart of Germany, it will not be in my power to cauſe the firſt people in the world to be reſpected? Do you think that the legions of Italy will tolerate the maſſacres which you excite? The blood of our brethren ſhall be avenged: and there is not a ſingle French battalion, which, entruſted with this generous miſſion, will not feel three times more courage and reſorces than will be neceſſary to inflict vengeance on you. The ſenate of Venice have returned our generoſity with the blackeſt perfidy.

"I ſend you my propoſitions by one of my aids-de-camp and chief of brigade—War or Peace? If you do not immediately adopt the neceſſary meaſures for diſperſing the bodies of men that have aſſembled, and arreſt, and deliver up to me, the authors of the murders which have been committed, war is declared.

"The Turk is not on your frontiers; no enemy threatens you; and yet you have purpoſely cauſed priests to be arreſted, in order to excite the people to riſe againſt the army. I give you twenty-four hours to diſperſe them. The times of Charles the eighth are paſſed.

"If, in ſpite of the benevolence which the French government has diſplayed towards you, you reduce me to the neceſſity of waging war againſt you, do not ſuppoſe that the French ſoldiers, like the banditti whom you have armed will lay waſte the fields of the innocent and wretched inhabitants of Terra Firma; no, I will protect them, and they will be led even to bleſs the very crimes which will have obliged the French army to extricate them from your tyrannical government.

"BUONAPARTE."

[The above letter not having the effect wiſhed, a French column marched againſt the city of Verona; and drove the Venetians at once, who fled to a large magazine, where they maintained themſelves for a conſiderable time, till a ſhell fell among their ammunition, and blew them up. The city was then ſet fire to in ſeveral quarters.]

NEW-YORK, *June* 22.

The following authentic information is received by captain Cooke, from a correſpondent at St. Mary's.

Town of St. Mary's, in Georgia, 24th May, 1797.

Yeſterday returned to this place James Seagrove, Eſq; commiſſioner from the United States of America to the government of Florida, and Thomas King, Eſq; agent from the ſtate of Georgia. Theſe gentlemen have been at St. Auguſtine for a month paſt, during which time an agreement took place for an exchange of all fugitive ſlaves from the United States, or his Catholic majeſty's province of East-Florida, from the 2d of September, 1790, until the 19th inſtant. All fugitives, prior to the 2d of September 1790, remain to be ſettled by the king of Spain and the United States.

It is with pleaſure we inform, from undoubted authority, that Mr. Seagrove has entered into a treaty with the Spaniſh government, whereby a total ſtop is put to all fugitive ſlaves or ſervants, being people of colour, from receiving countenance or protection in Florida. Should any ſuch people go there, on being diſcovered, they will be thrown into priſon, until demanded by their owners, when they will be delivered up.

This treaty, we are informed, extends to houſes, cattle, and all other property that may ſtray or be ſtolen and be taken into Florida, are to be returned without delay or expence. The United States are reciprocally bound to the Spaniſh government, ſo ſoon as the preſident and ſenate of the ſame ſhall approve and ratify this treaty.

Twenty-ſeven of the American fugitive ſlaves were brought to this place on the 22d inſt. in the ſloop Harriot, captain Cooke, from St. Auguſtine, well ſecured in irons. They are now ſafely lodged in the new priſon in this town, until proof be made by their owners. Eleven runaways are left in priſon in St. Auguſtine, as hoſtages for the return of an equal number now detained in Georgia, belonging to Spaniſh ſubjects. A liſt of the negroes delivered up, will be forwarded to be publiſhed. The commiſſioners ſpeak in high terms of the polite treatment they experienced from governor White as well as from gentlemen individuals. There appeared a great deſire in the government and many of the ſubjects to have theſe runaways ſent back, as they had become ſo great a nuiſance to that country, that moſt of them were chained, and at work among the convicts.

June 24.

A Kingſton article of April 29, ſtates, that general Simcoe had commenced ſucceſsful operations in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, attacked 6 or 7 poſts, and put upwards of 700 brigands to the ſword. This article, if it had been dated later, would probably have been ſwallowed by many; but our accounts 21 days later, make mention of nothing but ſucceſſes on the part of the French, alias (in the Engliſh ſtyle) brigands! Argus.

June 26.

From Paris papers, to May 5.

An extraordinary courier ſent from Milan April 22, reached Paris the 30th, with two delegates from that city to Paris, bringing with them a copy of the preliminaries of peace between the French and his Imperial majeſty.

The firſt article is the independence of Lombardy—and the ſecond, the bank of the Rhine for a limit to France.

A correſpondence has been diſcovered between the Venetian government and the Auſtrian general, to fall at the ſame time upon the French in Italy, and cut off Buonaparte. This news was brought by the courier from Milan.

A plot has been diſcovered at Berlin, the ramifications of which extended through ſeveral Pruſſian provinces, and which had for its object to put in execution the moſt dreadful principles of Robeſpieraniſm. A great number of perſons of all ranks, particularly in Sileſia, Pruſſia and Pomerania, are concerned in this plot. One of the moſt active conſpirators has been ſent to Spandau, whither he will be followed by a great number of his accomplices.

May 2.

We are certain that the emperor has ſigned an article which aſſures the independence of Lombardy. We are equally certain that the Venetian ambaſſador will immediately receive an order from the Directory to quit Paris within 24 hours.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Leoben, April 18.

Citizen Directors,

I ſent you by adjutant-general Le Clerc, ſeveral plans of arrangement which had been ſent to Vienna, and upon which the plenipotentiaries waited for inſtructions.

M. de Vincent, aid de-camp to the emperor, meanwhile arrived; the plenipotentiaries returned to me to renew the negotiation—and after two days we agreed, and have ſigned the preliminaries of a treaty of peace.

All that has been declared departmental by the laws of the convention, remains to the republic, and the Lombard republic is confirmed.

I have not levied a ſingle contribution in Germany, and there is not a ſingle complaint againſt us.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

To the conditions of peace already announced by the Executive Directory, may be added the following:

France has for its limits the line of the Meuſe, and for frontier places, Luxemburg and Maeſtricht. In conſequence, Belgium and the country of Liege, already divided into nine departments, remain to us, as well as the territory of the empire to the Meuſe.

May 3.

A courier arrived laſt night to the Directory from Buonaparte, who brought letters to the deputies from Milan. The following are their contents.

The French troops commanded by general Derieun, joined to the Lombard legions under general Lehoz, marched againſt Verona.

They found before the town the inhabitants armed, and the Sclavonian troops intrenched with cannon. The French general ſummoned the commandant to diſarm and diſmiſs them.—The commandant anſwered, that he could not at that moment, as the people were irritated againſt the French.—Immediately the peaſants attacked the Lombards, and were repulſed. The French general ordered an attack to be made. The reſiſtance was obſtinate, but the Venetian ſatellites of oligarchy were at length routed. They fled to a large houſe which they had eſtabliſhed for their magazines, and where they had their ammunition and proviſions. From this they kept a dreadful fire, but a ſhell fell amongſt them, ſet fire to their powder, and all blew up—4 or 500 Sclavonians, with their commandant, were the victims to the exploſion!

At the departure of the courier the city had been fired, and the fire was ſpreading on all ſides.

June 29.

TWO REMARKABLE FACTS.

On the 14th of April laſt, Mr. Allen Taylor, grocer, of this city, purchaſed a caſk of hogs lard, weighing about 112lbs. which he continued ſelling by retail until the 12th of May, when at the bottom was found, incloſed in the fat, a living HEN, ſuppoſed to have continued thus impriſoned ever ſince laſt fall, the lard having been brought from one of the ſouthern ſtates, and having been in the poſſeſſion of Mr. James Carter about a month before it was ſold to Mr. Taylor. An egg with a ſoft ſhell was likewiſe found in the caſk. For a day or two after her liberation, the hen continued to void pure lard; ſhe is now alive and in good condition.

It would appear ridiculous to obtrude ſuch a ſtory upon the public without ſufficient evidence: Mr. Allen Taylor, No. 59, Barclay-ſtreet, and other perſons of credibility living in the ſame houſe, can vouch for the fact, and are willing to give every kind of ſatisfaction with reſpect to it.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 27.

By one of the papers received by the late arrival from Ireland it appears that a private ſoldier had been condemned to receive one thouſand laſhes as a puniſhment for having been a member of the ſociety of the United Iriſhmen, but he died before the ſentence was completed!

June 30.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived from Mr. A. Ellicott, with ſecret diſpatches to the preſident—he left Mr. Ellicott and his party in good health the 12th ultimo—As to the ſtate of buſineſs between the Spaniſh governor and the commiſſioner, nothing new has tranſpired.

Letters received yeſterday by an arrival in 12 days from Charleſton, inform, that two Britiſh 74's and ſome light veſſels, are at anchor off the bar, and are daily taking in ammunition, &c. for the intended expedition againſt St. Auguſtine, and that they alſo publicly recruit by beat of drum. The French and Spaniſh conſuls, juſtly alarmed at this proceeding, have alſo proceeded by beat of drum to recruit for the reinforcement of St. Auguſtine. They have already raiſed 67 volunteers when the veſſel ſailed.

BALTIMORE, *June* 28.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated June 24.

"Laſt evening arrived the ſhip Riſing States, in 37 days from Hull—She brings London papers to the 12th and Hull to the 16th May. Theſe are chiefly filled with the diſcontents of the ſeamen.—The debates in parliament are warm and lengthy on this ſubject. When lord Bridport made the ſignal for the fleet to weigh anchor, the ſeamen unanimouſly refuſed to obey. The marines were ordered under arms—they fired, and killed five ſeamen; the latter, however, got the better, and admiral Colpoys was ſeized and put in irons. One of the London papers ſays that the ſeamen had threatened to hang admiral Colpoys.

"Private letters from London inform that Ireland is loſt—the greateſt internal commotions prevail."

On the 10th of May in the Britiſh houſe of commons, Mr. Whitbread, after a ſpirited introductory ſpeech, brought forward this motion.

"That the right hon. William Pitt, in having ſo long delayed preſenting to the houſe the eſtimate of the ſum neceſſary for defraying the expence of the increaſed pay of ſeamen and mariners of his majeſty's fleet, and for the purpoſed iſſue for the full allowance of proviſions, has been guilty of a groſs neglect of his duty, and deſerves the cenſure of this houſe."

After conſiderable diſcuſſion it was modified ſo as to convey a cenſure upon his majeſty's miniſters inſtead of Mr. Pitt only. On the diviſion it was negatived 237 to 63. When the motion was about to be put, the ſpeaker obſerved it would be proper for Mr. Pitt to withdraw, which he did. From the reſult, it does not appear that he is yet conſidered as extremely culpable in the Britiſh houſe of commons.

June 30.

Captain Sprague, arrived at Boſton the 21ſt inſtant, in 50 days from Dublin, informs, That the ſpirit of inſurrection in Ireland continued daily to wear a more ſerious aſpect—that a ſhort time previous to his ſailing there had embodied in the environs of Dublin, above 80,000 men, completely armed, whoſe publicly avowed object was, Catholic emancipation—religious freedom, and the independence of Ireland—that this body of men were increaſing in numbers, and practiſed ſtrict order and ſubordination—that they aided and aſſiſted the farmers in getting in their crops, intending thereby to ſecure the means of ſubſiſtence, when ſtruggling for their liberty—that many of the members of the Iriſh parliament were friendly to their cauſe; and that they had notified the government, that in caſe of a refuſal to grant them what the laws of nature and of God would juſtify, they would apply for foreign aid, determining to periſh rather than ſubmit any longer to drag on a ſlaviſh and miſerable exiſtence—He further informs, that the city of Dublin was in a continued ſtate of alarm and apprehenſion—that the manufactories were ſhut up, and trade of every kind apparently annihilated.

A very melancholy affair has lately taken place in Smyrna. The circumſtances are briefly theſe—a party of ſtrolling German rope dancers had arrived, and were exhibiting their feats on the tight rope to a numerous audience. As is the cuſtom in that place, four Janiſſaries were placed as centinels at the door of the theatre, to preſerve the peace; and after the performances had commenced, a number of Sclavonians entered the doors; one of them inſulted the Janiſſaries, who reſented his conduct. A ſcuffle enſued, which terminated in the death of one of the Janiſſaries, who was ſhot by a Sclavonian. An inquiry was inſtantly ſet on foot, and a demand ſent to the theatre to give up the aſſaſſin—he, however, from the fidelity of his comrades, could not be diſ-

covered. Time was allowed for the discovery, but to no effect, but it was at length determined to destroy the theatre, unless he was given up. They still persisted in their silence, which induced the Janissaries to set fire to all the English and other Christian factories, destroyed property to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds, killed between 12 and 1300 people, and were proceeding to destroy all the Christians in that place.

We copied the above from a London paper of the 9th of last month. [*New-York Gaz.*]

EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.

An affair of honour of a very extraordinary nature took place a short time since in the neighbourhood of Waterford, in Ireland:

A young physician of that place having been grossly insulted, as he conceived, by two officers, demanded satisfaction, and, in order to make short work of it, determined to fight them both at once—this challenge was accepted, and all three of them met the next morning, the physician standing in a line between his adversaries, with a pistol in each hand, pointed to both of them—all the combatants fell on the first fire, the physician was wounded in the breast, one of his opponents was shot through the knee, and the other in his right side; but they are all recovered.

A London paper mentions bank notes to an immense amount being clandestinely imported from France, and extended widely through England. It is added, the true notes are imitated with great ingenuity. This is supposed to be in return for Mr. Pitt's counterfeiting assignats, which did so much mischief in France about four years ago. The old continental in this country was also counterfeited here, by the connivance of England, from 1776 to 1777. Thus is the evil returning on their own heads. It is dangerous for a nation to set an example of bad faith even to enemies, as retaliation is at some period or other a certain consequence.

William C. Bithray,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened store in the house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT COUDEN, where he has received and offers for sale a complete assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and COMMON WARE; likewise DRY and WET GOODS of different kinds, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, July 4, 1797.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

The members are requested to meet at Mr Wharfe's at 11 o'clock on the first day's race.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, Bridge-Hill, in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday the 13th of June last, a negro man named SAM, a carpenter and sawyer by trade, he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout and well made, has very thick lips and very large feet, about 35 years of age, and is left handed; had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, a short round jacket with sleeves, made of country cloth the colour of the wool, with a variety of other cloaths. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward. It is supposed he will make for Frederick or Washington county, in search of a negro woman sold there last spring to a Mr. ROBERT BARNET.

C. STEUART.

July 5, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, to JOHN GASSAWAY, who is authorised to receive the same, in order that the debts may be ascertained, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, selected in the most careful manner; also GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for sale, at their store, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit, to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their constant customers, for past favours, and hope by their strict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrears on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

Anne-Arundel county, St. James's parish, June 14, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber to the justices of Anne Arundel county court, in court sitting, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called CLARKE'S HOPE, of which the subscriber is seized, situate and lying on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, according to the provisions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN PARRISH, by his guardian
SARAH PARRISH.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will sell, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the fourteenth day of July next, at twelve o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

THE real estate of GILBERT IRELAND, late of Calvert county, deceased, consisting of two tracts of land, lying in the said county, viz, LYON'S CREEK, containing three hundred and eighty-four acres and three quarters of an acre, and part of DUNKIRK, adjoining thereto and containing forty-nine acres and one half of an acre.

This land is situated in the upper part of Calvert county, on the river Patuxent, and is bounded on one side by Lyon's creek. It is distant about two miles from the town of Nottingham, in Prince-George's county, and five from Pig-Point, in Anne-Arundel county. The land is generally level, is of good quality, and there are about fifteen acres of low ground which may be easily converted into meadow; it is under a good fence, and there is a sufficiency of fire-wood.

The improvements are a brick dwelling-house with two rooms below and three above, with suitable out-houses. This land has also the advantage of a good fishery, and the part of the river on which it lies has been for many years a harbour for ships and smaller vessels. A plot of the land is prepared, and will be shewn at the sale.

The terms are as follow: The purchaser must give bond with approved security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within nine months, and the residue, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale, and on the ratification and confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the receipt of the purchase money, a deed will be executed to the purchaser by the subscriber, as trustee, conveying all the right, title, interest and estate, in the said lands, which was vested in the said Gilbert Ireland.

The creditors of the said Gilbert Ireland, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, at the chancery-office, within six months from the fourteenth day of July above mentioned.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

June 15, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on th 29th day of July next, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD'S PARCELS and BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.

June 14, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he intends to apply to Charles county court, at next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called BOARMAN'S MANOR, and also to mark and bound the part of the said tract of land called BOARMAN'S MANOR, of which the subscriber is seized.

JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, Charles county, June 12, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Annapolis, without any provocation, on Saturday the 3d of June, 1797, an apprentice lad named JOHN LOCKEY, by trade a shoemaker, about nineteen years and a half of age, five feet five or six inches high, slender made, with long red hair, and freckled face, when spoke to has a down look, and thin visage; he can read and write; had on a nankeen sailor's jacket and trousers, and a white jacket sprigged with silver, and one ditto with a silver cord in it, and one striped jacket, two ruffled bosom shirts, black hat, and long quartered pumps; and a French watch in his pocket. He is a good workman at both men and womens shoes; he may probably change his name to avoid detection. Whoever secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All persons are forewarned harbouring said ungrateful fellow at their peril.

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, Maryland.

THERE is at the plantation of the Miss Hoods, on the Head of South river, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, seven years old, branded on the left shoulder with the letter M. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES HOPPER.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders in the additional capital of the Patowmack Company, are requested to pay ten per cent. on the amount of each share by them held, to Wm. Hartshorne, treasurer, on or before the 15th day of next month.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
JOHN MASON,
} Directors.

June 6.

IN CHANCERY, June 9th, 1797.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOHN CAMPBELL, trustee, as stated in his report this day filed, of the real estate of ROBERT HENDLEY COATES, part of which was sold at 37/6, and the residue at 20/ per acre, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the fourth Tuesday in August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of the present month.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro women and one child, one committed on June 6th by the name of SALL, with a small girl child, who says that she belongs to SAMUEL BELL, of Cumberland county, she is of a tall slender make; her cloathing is a calico jacket and petticoat, and osnabrig shift. DINAH DAVIS, committed on June 12, who says she belongs to JESSE ELLEGANT, of Montgomery county; her cloathing is a striped jacket and petticoat and osnabrig shift. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

June 12, 1797.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly: and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *Commissioners Office*, No 3, South Sixth-Street, May 29th, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of captain JOSHUA MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to render them authenticated to the subscriber, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, that the administration may be closed without delay.

CHARLES MERRIKEN, Administrator.

June 15, 1797.

ABSCONDED, on the 14th instant, from my bed and board my wife RACHEL HAYS; this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. WILLIAM HAYS, sen.

Charles county, Maryland.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed collector of the revenue for the 7th diviſion of ſurvey No. 1, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, that his office is now held at the treaſurer's office, in this city, where entries of ſtills, licences for ſelling of foreign diſtilled ſpirits, and wines, can be obtained; he begs attention will be paid to this notice, as he is determined to exact the penalties ariſing thereon.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector.

Annapolis, June 4, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horſes and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Iſland and Talbot county, on the Eaſtern ſhore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay ſide, in Talbot county, oppoſite to Weſt river, runs to Weſt river and there abouts. As this is by far the moſt convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Eaſton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eaſtern ſhore, and will be attended with much leſs expence than any other paſſage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greateſt attention, in order to give every ſatisfaction in our power to thoſe that will pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of ſaid county, ſhe is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on cloſe examination you may diſcover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when ſhe left my ſervice was ſtriped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waiſtcoat is of courſe white country cloth, bound round with red, but as ſhe has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected ſhe will change as may beſt ſuit her own purpoſe; I do expect ſhe has obtained a forged paſs for her freedom, and that ſhe is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid woman at their peril.

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

HAVING been ſome time without Morocco leather, takes this method to inform his cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the Montezuma, a large and handſome aſſortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid ditto of different colours; Morocco and kid ſandal vamps, handſomely worked, boot legs, vamps, and bend ſoles, and a parcel of excellent ſeal ſkins, ſuitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and faſhionable manner, or according to direction.

He returns his ſincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for paſt favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 13th of January laſt, a negro girl called TRACE, ſhe is about eighteen years of age, has a ſmooth face, ſmall eyes, white teeth, flat noſe, and no breaſts, and is not very black; ſhe was raiſed in the neighbourhood of the Mr. WATKINS's, on South river, and was ſeen there ſince ſhe left me. Mr. JOHN BRICE, in Annapolis, owns her grand-mother, perhaps ſhe has got with her. I will give the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought to me, living near Montgomery Court-Houſe.

JEREMIAH BERRY, 3d.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1796.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on Wedneſday, the 5th inſtant, two ſlaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a ſtreight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of ſix feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowiſh complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the uſe of tools in almoſt any work; ſaws well at the whip ſaw, about thirty years of age, when he ſpeaks quick he ſtammers a little in his ſpeech. TOM, a ſtout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dreſs at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is ſuppoſed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furniſhed with paſſes from others, they will not be at a loſs for them, but upon proper examination may be diſcovered to be forged. Theſe people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and ſecuring the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, ſo that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

Will ſtand this ſeaſon, to cover mares, at South-river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at ſix guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if ſent with the mare, or paid at the end of the ſeaſon.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tatterſall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat, Thiſtle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, ſhe was the dam of Mr. Hutchiſon's Thiſte, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, ſhe was the dam of Mr. Shafto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miſs Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, ſhe was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowſy, Toriſmond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great-great-grand-dam by Makeleſs, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodſworth, Layton Barb Mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be encloſed for favourite mares at 3/9 per week, but not accountable for eſcape or accident.

Will cover this ſeaſon, at Weſt river, at the farm of RICHARD SPRIGG, Eſq; at eight dollars a mare, and one dollar to to the groom, READY CASH, or at twelve dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, if the money is paid by the firſt day of October next,

BELSIZE,

A FINE bay colt, now riſing four years old, full fifteen hands high, he was got by Governor STONE's high bred imported horſe PAYMASTER, his dam by CHARLES CARROLL, (of Carrollton) Eſq's. well known horſe BADGER, his grand-dam by col. LLOYD's horſe TRAVELLER, his great-grand-dam by col. TASKER's imported horſe OTHELLO, his great-great-grand-dam by the imported horſe OLD SPARK, out of the high bred imported mare QUEEN MAB.

Good paſturage, in a good fence, GRATIS, for thoſe mares with which the caſh is ſent, and for others at three ſhillings and nine-pence per week. No mare will be received unleſs the caſh, or a note, is ſent with her to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, overſeer, who will ſuperintend, but not be anſwerable for eſcapes or any other accidents.

At the ſame place will cover the well known coach horſe HARDY, now riſing ten years old, at four dollars, if the money is ſent with the mare, or ſix dollars if paid by the firſt day of October next.

DON PEDRO,

A Jack Aſs, got by ROYAL GIFT, (a remarkable ſure foal getter) will alſo cover at the ſame place, at ſix dollars ſent with the mare, or eight dollars paid by the firſt day of October next.

Good paſturage for mares, but none will be received unleſs the caſh, or a note, is ſent with them to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, who will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents. 10w

April 25, 1797.

A Stray Horſe.

THERE is at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the Governor's Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſorrel HORSE, about thirteen hands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, paces, trots and gallops, has a blaze down his face, branded on his near buttock with the letter S. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN COWMAN, Senior.

May 12, 1797.

Lands to be Rented in Culpeper county, Virginia, for a term of Years.

ABOUT 4000 acres of excellent farming land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods or on highly improved open lands, with comfortable dwelling-houſes to each tenement, as the tenant may chooſe. Thoſe lands are in the higheſt eſtimation for fertility, and have been cultivated with ſucceſs.

They are ſixty from Alexandria, forty miles from Dumfries, and thirty-two miles from Frederickſburg and Falmouth; in the vicinity of ſix conſiderable manufacturing mills. Meadow land, and wood, is conveniently attached to each tenement, and no tenement will exceed two hundred acres. The country is high and healthy, and the lands conſiſt of the very ſineſt low grounds, and excellent red oak and hickory; high ground adjoining them.

It will be expedient for thoſe who wiſh to become tenants, to view the lands previous to the firſt day of July next, on which day the proprietors will attend at the Elkwood mills, in the county aforeſaid, to meet and grant leaſes to all thoſe who wiſh to become tenants. It is expected that ſufficient evidences of reſponſibility and good character, will, in every caſe, accompany an application—for no perſon will be treated with who does not produce the ſame.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, Junior.
CARTER BEVERLEY,
WILLIAM KNOX,
THOMAS T. KNOX.

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act paſſed by the legiſlature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

"AND be it enacted, that the ſaid directors, or "any two of them, ſhall and may require "any ſum or ſums of money, in equal proportion, "from each and every proprietor, as may from time "to time be neceſſary for carrying on the building "of the ſaid bridge, and, after giving three months "public notice, it ſhall and may be lawful for the "directors to ſue for and recover, in the name of the "company, ſuch unpaid requiſition, with all coſts and "charges incidental thereto, and legal intereſt thereon "from the time the ſame ſhould have been paid; "and the neglect or refuſal to pay any ſuch requiſition, after public notice ſhall have been given at "leaſt for three months in all the news-papers herein "before enumerated, ſhall have the effect to forfeit "all preceding payments made on the ſhare or ſhares "ſo neglected or refuſed to be paid, to the uſe and "benefit of the company."

The above extract is publiſhed for the information of ſuch of the ſtockholders as have not complied with the requiſitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 1ſt Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1ſt Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1ſt Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertiſement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect againſt all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treaſurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

Annapolis, May 30, 1797.

I WANT to hire a ſingle man, who writes a good hand, underſtands accounts, and can teach reading, writing, and arithmetic—to ſuch an one, if properly recommended, I will give liberal wages.

J. H. STONE.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the ſouth ſide of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about ſix or ſeven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the ſaid land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, ſpars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the above land may be informed of its ſituation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premiſes by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate poſſeſſion will be given, with an indiſputable title. P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-ſeven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is ſituate between two and three miles from this city. There are ſeveral very beautiful ſituations and proſpects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overſeer's houſe, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has alſo ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. HENRY RIDGELY.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very ſuitable for clover lots. Apply to W. ALEXANDER.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.